

# PIE

3. The works of painters.  
Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in picture or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wat.*  
If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of picture-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.  
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see; *Dryden.*  
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee.  
It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars. *Locke.*

TO PICTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To paint; to represent by painting.  
I have not seen him so pictured. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
He who caused the spring to be pictured, added this rhyme for an exposition. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is pictured before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would picture only the other side of his face. *South's Sermons.*

2. To represent.  
All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do picture it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenser.*  
Fond man,  
See here thy picture'd life. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO PIDDLE. *v. n.* [This word is obscure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks the diminutive of the Welsh *bryta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive signification, to deal in little things.]  
1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite.  
From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,  
To piddle like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main.  
*Ans.*

PIDDLER. *n. f.* [from *piddle*.] One that eats squeamishly, and without appetite.

PIE. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *birzan*, to build, that is to build of paste; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *pastry*; if pasties, doubled together without walls, were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot; as in some provinces, an apple pasty is still called an apple foot.]  
1. Any crust baked with something in it.  
No man's pie is freed  
From his ambitious finger. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Mincing of meat in pies faveth the grinding of the teeth, and therefore more nourishing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would serve to lay under all their pies at a lord mayor's Christmas. *Dryden.*  
Chufe your materials right;  
From thence of course the figure will arise,  
And elegance adorn the fustice of your pie. *King.*  
Eat beef or pie-crust, if you'd ferocious be. *King.*

2. [Pie, Lat.] A magpie; a particoloured bird.  
The pie will discharge thee for pulling the rest. *Tusser.*  
The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,  
And chattering pie in dismal discords sung.  
Who taught the parrot human notes to try,  
Or with a voice endu'd the chat'ring pie?  
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

3. The old popish service book, so called, as is supposed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick.  
4. Cock and pie was a slight expression in *Shakespeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.  
Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—  
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—  
—By cock and pie, you shall not chufe, Sir; come, come. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

PIEBALD. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.  
It was a particoloured drefs,  
Of patch'd and piebald languages. *Hudibras.*  
They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a piebald livery of coarse patches and borrowed threads. *Locke.*  
They are pleased to hear of a piebald horse that is strayed out of a field near Ilfrington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator, N° 452.*  
Peel'd, patch'd, and piebald, linsay-woolsey brothers,  
Grave mummers! fleecy flocks, and thirdeless others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. f.* [piece, Fr.]  
1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*  
2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *Ezekiel xxiv. 26.*  
The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in pieces of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

# PIE

These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and pieces of these greater masses. *Barnet.*  
A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object, that does not call to mind a piece of a Latin poet or historian. *Addison.*

2. A part.  
It is accounted a piece of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotson.*

3. A picture.  
If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawning, and the piece is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*  
Each heav'nly piece unweary'd we compare,  
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

4. A composition; performance.  
He wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*

5. A single great gun.  
A piece of ord'nance 'gainst it I have plac'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of the ships have brass pieces, whereas every piece at least requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Essay.*  
Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great pieces, did batter the mount. *Knutley's History of the Turks.*

6. A hand gun.  
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a piece or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenser.*  
The ball goes on in the direction of the flick, or of the body of the piece out of which it is shot. *Chapman.*

7. A coin; a single piece of money.  
When once the poet's honour ceases,  
From reason far his transports rove;  
'And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,  
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

8. A-PIECE. To each.  
I demand, concerning all those creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear a-piece. *Mor's Antidote against Atheism.*

9. Of a PIECE with. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.  
Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,  
That all seems uniform and of a piece. *Roscommon.*  
When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all of a piece. *L'Estr.*  
My own is of a piece with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written. *Dryden.*  
I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more of a piece, and more depending on the serious part of the design. *Dryden.*  
Too justly vanish'd from an age like this;  
Now she is gone, the world is of a piece. *Dryden.*  
Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be of a piece with the spectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

TO PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece.  
I speak too long, but 'tis to piece the time,  
To draw it out in length. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
If aught within that little seeming substance,  
Or all of it with our displeasure piec'd,  
And nothing more may hitly like your grace,  
She is yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Plant it with women as well as men, that it may spread into generations, and not be pieced from without. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite.  
3. To PIECE out. To encrease by addition.  
He pieces out his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Whether the piecing out of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

TO PIECE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coalesce; to be compacted.  
Let him, that was the cause of this, have power  
To take off so much grief from you, as he  
Will piece up in himself. *Shakespeare.*  
The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it pieced better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape. *Bacon.*

PIECER. *n. f.* [from *piece*.] One that pieces.

PIECESLESS. *adj.* [from *piece*.] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.  
In those poor types of God, round circles; so Religion's types the pieces centers flow,  
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Dome.*

PIECEMEAL. *adv.* [piece and meal; a word in Saxon of the same import.] In pieces; in fragments.  
Why did I not his carcass piecemeal tear,  
And cast it in the sea  
I'll be torn piecemeal by a horse,  
E'er I'll take you for better or worse.  
Neither was the body then subject to disempers, to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs or consumptions. *South.*

# PIE

Stage editors printed from the common piecemeal written parts in the playhouse. *Pope.*  
Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;  
Glean on and rather up the whole estate. *Pope.*

PIECMEAL. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.  
Other blasphemies level, some at one attribute, some at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and as if it scorned these piecemeal guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all. *Gov. of the Tong.*

PIED. *adj.* [from *pie*.] Variegated; particoloured.  
They desire to take such as have their feathers of pied, orient and various colours. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
All the yeallings, which were break'd and pied.  
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*  
The feat, the soft wool of the bee,  
The cover, gallantly to see,  
The wing of a pied butterfly,  
I throw 'twas simple trimming.  
Meadows trim with daisies pied,  
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

PIEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *pied*.] Variegation; diversity of colour.  
There is an art, which in their piedness shares  
With great creating nature. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

PIED. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled*, or bald; or piled, or having short hair.  
Pied priest, dost thou command me be shut out?  
I do. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

PIEDPOWDER COURT. *n. f.* [from *pied*, foot, and *powder*, duff.] A court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *n. f.* [Pierre, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.  
Oak, cedar and chestnut are the best builders, for piers sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*  
The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*  
The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half; the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the piers seventy-two feet and an half; in the second arch, the distance of the piers is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Archibald on Coins.*

TO PIERCE. *v. a.* [percer, Fr.]  
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force.  
Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,  
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have pierced themselves through with many sorrows. *1 Tim. vi. 10.*  
With this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,  
I pierce her open'd back or tender side. *Dryden.*  
The glorious temple shall arise,  
And with new lustre pierce the neighb'ring skies. *Prior.*

2. To touch the passions; to affect.  
Did your letters pierce the queen;  
She read them in my presence,  
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakespeare.*

TO PIERCE. *v. n.*  
1. To make way by force.  
Her sighs will make a batt'ry in his breast;  
Her tears will pierce into a marble heart. *Shakespeare.*  
There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword; but the tongue of the wife is health. *Proverbs xii. 18.*  
Short arrows, called spirits, without any other heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not pierce. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. To strike; to move; to affect.  
Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;  
Then I'll commend her volubility;  
And say the uttereth piercing eloquence. *Shakespeare.*

3. To enter; to dive.  
She would not pierce further into his meaning, than himself should declare, so would she interpret all his doings to be accomplished in goodness. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour piercing deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*

4. To affect severely.  
They provide more piercing statutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare.*

PIERCER. *n. f.* [from *pierce*.]  
1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.  
Carts, ladders and wimbles, with *perfor* and pod. *Tusser.*

2. The part with which insects perforate bodies.  
The hollow instrument, *terebra*, we may english *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

# PIG

3. One who perforates.  
PIERCINGLY. *adv.* [from *pierce*.] Sharply.  
PIERCINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *pierce*.] Power of piercing.  
We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and piercings of its thought. *Darham's Physico-Theology.*

PIETY. *n. f.* [pietas, Lat. pietas, Fr.]  
1. Discharge of duty to God.  
What piety, piety, fortitude did Aeneas possess beyond his companions?  
'Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,  
Grow ripe in years, and old in piety. *Prior.*  
There be who faith prefer and piety to God. *Milton.*

2. Duty to parents or those in superiour relation.  
PIG. *n. f.* [bigge, Dutch.]  
1. A young sow or boar.  
Some men there are, love not a gaping pig,  
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat.  
Alba, from the white sow nam'd,  
That for her thirty sucking pigs was fam'd.  
The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are pig, lamb, rabbit and chicken. *Shakespeare.*  
2. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.  
A nodding beam or pig of lead,  
May hurt the very ablest head. *Pope.*

TO PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.  
PIGEON. *n. f.* [pigeon, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a small house; in some places called dove-cote.  
This fellow picks up wit as pigeons peas. *Shakespeare.*  
A turtle, dove and a young pigeon. *Gun. xv. 9.*  
Perceiving that the pigeon had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised. *Raleigh.*  
Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,  
The fearful pigeon flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*  
See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a pigeon-house. *Addison's Guardian.*  
This building was design'd a model,  
Or of a pigeon-house or oven,  
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

PIGEONFOOT. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PIGEONLIVERED. *adj.* [pigeon and liver.] Mild; soft; gentle.  
I am pigeonliver'd, and lack gall  
To make oppression bitter. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

PIGGIS. *n. f.* In the northern provinces, a small vessel.

PIGHT. *old preter. and part. pass. of pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.  
An hideous rock is pight,  
Of mighty Magnes stone, whole craggy cliff,  
Depending from on high, dreadful to sight,  
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenser.*  
The body big and mightily pight,  
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,  
Whilom had been the king of the field,  
And mockle mast to the husband did yield. *Spenser.*  
Then brought she me into this desert vast,  
And by my wretched lover's side me pight. *Id. Queen.*  
Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,  
Thou proudly pight upon our Phrygian plains. *Shakespeare.*  
When I dissuaded him from his intent,  
I found him pight to do it. *Shakespeare.*

PIGMENT. *n. f.* [pigmentum, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.  
Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black pigment, and the comparative diaphanancy of white bodies. *Boyle.*

PIGMY. *n. f.* [pigmæ, Fr. pigmaus, Lat.] A small nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconsiderable.  
When cranes invade, his little sword and shield  
The pigmy takes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
The criticks of a more exalted taste, may discover such beauties in the ancient poetry, as may escape the comprehension of us pigmies of a more limited genius. *Garth.*  
But that it wanted room,  
It might have been a pigmy's tomb. *Swift.*

PIGNORATION. *n. f.* [pignora, Lat.] The act of pledging.

PIGNUT. *n. f.* [pis and nut.] An earth nut.  
I with my long nails will dig these pignuts. *Shakespeare.*

PIGNEY. *n. f.* [pige, Sax. a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is used by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.  
Shine upon me but benignly  
With that one, and that other pigney. *Hudibras.*

PIGWIDGON. *n. f.* This word is used by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or small.  
Where's the Stoick can his wrath appease,  
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;  
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey  
To such pigwidgon myrmidons as they? *Cleveland.*